

years the subscriptions to the JOURNAL were included with receipts from advertising; the general amounts, however, may be considered accurate. No credit of subscriptions from members and no charge for rent, office, salaries, etc., are included.

Year	Journal Advertising	Journal Expense	Journal Profits
1903	\$1461.19		
1904	4017.28		
1905	5907.04		
1906	5454.70	\$3706.08	\$1748.62
1907	5880.02	4863.82	1016.20
1908	4552.14	3670.52	881.62
1909	4429.21	3667.00	762.21
1910	4764.51	3250.44	1514.07
1911	5598.99	4147.86	1451.13
1912	6299.05	4647.12	1651.93

\$9025.78

Register. From 1906 to 1909 the Register and Directory was published under contract with the Society by an outside party and the Society neither made nor lost money on it nor did the figures relating to it pass through our books. In 1910 the publication of the Register was again taken into our hands. The receipts and expenses for the three years will be found below. If the book can be made to pay for the paper and printing of it, we feel that we should be satisfied. The edition for 1910 shows a loss of \$152.95, which is accounted for by the cost of the legal work in defending the Society's copyright to the book. The two succeeding years, taken together, show a loss of \$1, which is quite satisfactory.

Year	Receipts	Expenses
1910	\$1273.00	\$1425.95
1911	1060.90	1121.58
1912	1200.25	1140.57

Total Receipts and Expenses. The following table sets forth the total receipts and expenses of all sorts for the eight years preceding and including 1912 and a few words of historical explanation may not be out of place. In 1905 we borrowed \$2000 at 6% for three years; this was used in the same year to take up our floating debt and enable us to pay cash for our supplies and get better rates and discounts which, altogether, effected a saving of more than 20%. In 1909 this note was taken up by issuing 20, one hundred dollar notes which, in turn, were taken up in 1910 and 1911, being paid for out of our regular income. In 1910 an additional assessment of \$1 per member per year for three years, ending 1912, was voted; this was for the purpose of taking care of the cost of our Medical Defense. The cost of this work more than doubled in 1912 and, as already mentioned, promises to be very much greater in 1913. It is the large increase in this one item of expense that accounts for our loss in 1912 which occurred in spite of the large increase in receipts for that year.

All of our accounts, vouchers, canceled checks, etc., since May, 1905, are intact and in the safe deposit; they have all been audited each year by certified public accountants who are responsible for the accuracy of their audit. In this statement we have not gone into many burdensome details, but it may be said that no matter of expense has been undertaken without consideration and sanction by the Council and that not a dollar of money has

been paid out until after the charge has been investigated and approved in writing by the auditing committee of the Council.

Year	Receipts	Expenses	Gain	Loss
1905	\$ 8,791.34	\$ 8,524.40	\$ 266.94	
1906	10,634.99	11,085.55		\$ 450.56
1907	11,745.23	11,311.05	434.18	
1908	10,238.94	10,669.68		430.74
1909	12,670.01	12,084.06	585.95	
1910	14,147.27	13,919.13	228.14	
1911	15,719.03	14,241.13	1,477.90	
1912	17,241.19	17,522.91		281.72

Totals \$101,188.00 \$99,357.91 \$2,993.11 \$1,163.02

Net gain 8 yrs.....\$1830.09

Plus Loans repaid, 1910.....2000.00

\$3830.09

C. G. KENYON, PHILIP MILLS JONES,
Chairman of the Council. Secretary.

BOOK REVIEWS

Surgical Clinics of John B. Murphy, M. D., at Mercy Hospital, Chicago. December, 1912. Vol. I, No. 6. Published by W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia and London.

Contents: Carcinoma of the Breast (with a talk by Prof. R. Bastianelli, of Rome, Italy); Improvements in the Treatment of Malignant Tumors with Radio-active Substances (by Albert Caan, M. D.); Salpingitis—Pelvic Infection; Metastatic Gonorrheal Arthritis of the Knee; Ankylosis of Elbow—Arthroplasty; Fracture of the Patella; Ununited Fracture of Femur; Fracture of the Internal Semilunar Cartilage; Splitting Fracture of the Anterior Half of the Lower End of the Tibia; Ununited Fracture of the Humerus; Tenoplasty for Obstetric Palsy; Ankylosis of the Temporomaxillary Joints; Comment on Cases Previously Operated On; Index to Volume I.

Golden Rule of Surgery. By A. C. Bernays, 2d Edition, revised by W. T. Coughlin. Octavo, cloth, pp. 280. C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis, publishers.

A collection of surgical maxims, most of them incontestably true, many of them helpful. The book seems to be of use; the preface says a large first edition was exhausted. It is difficult to see, however, just what class of readers would be benefited by such a collection of short apodictical statements. Students would certainly not—the book gives neither why nor wherefore, nor does it present any problems for solution. The surgeon would not find much in it to aid him. The general practitioner, internes and surgical beginners might turn to these maxims before undertaking the care of a surgical case and find reminders here of facts they should have known before.

Some of the statements are very dogmatic—why for instance the use of digitalis and morphine is disparaged on the ground that they are "poisons" while the use of adrenalin is recommended is difficult to understand. L. E.

The Surgical Diseases of Children, by Wm. Francis Campbell, A. B., M. D., and Le Grand Kerr, M. D. Published by D. Appleton & Co., 1912.

This book is dedicated to the family physician, upon whose conscientious care and devotion to human welfare depends the efficiency of future men and women.

Under the section of General Considerations come some of the best ideas in the book. It deals with the expression of disease in a child; the examination; history taking; securing the child's confidence; general posture; the gait; pain; surgical significance of pain in all its expressions; its oc-